

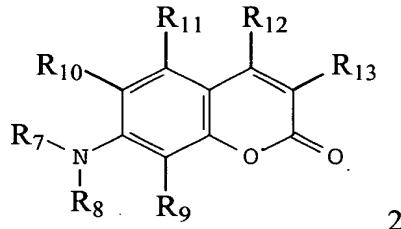
REMARKS

This is in response to the office action of February 16, 2006. The present amendment serves to modify claims 1 and 3. The claims now contain the limitation that the "second dopant" does not emit. Support for this limitation is found in original claim 1 and the Summary of the Invention, wherein it is stated "...emissions of the second dopant, if any, ..." Clearly it is contemplated that the second dopant may have no emissions.

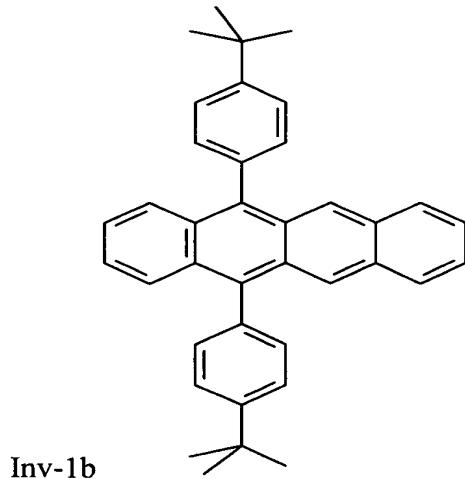
The Examiner notes that, due to the previous elections, the species under consideration remain as the following:

Host: Aluminum trisoxine alone

First Dopant: Formula 2

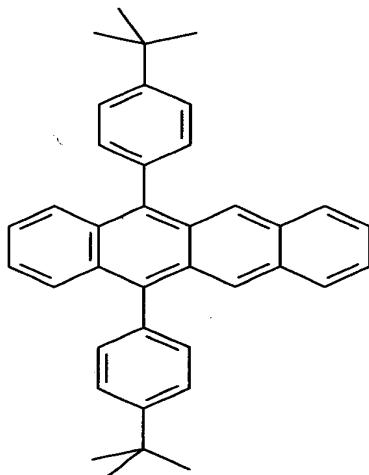


Second Dopant: Inv-1b



Claims 1, 3-10, 12, 14, and 16-22 stand rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Nakaya et al. (US 6,203,933) in view of Tang et al. (US 4,769,292). According to the Examiner:

Nakaya et al. teaches organic EL elements comprising light emitting layers including a host material such as aluminum complexes having 8-quinolinol as a ligand with regard to the host material aluminum trisoxine (see col. 33, lines 43-48 and 17-28) ("host"). At least one compound according to the Nakaya et al. formula (I) is contained in the light emitting layer in an amount of at least 0.1% by weight (see col. 33, lines 29-31) ("second dopant"). The specific formula (I) compound



is taught at col. 11-12 (bottom half of page), compound "1-4". Nakaya et al. further teaches "the light emitting layer may additionally contain another luminescent material in addition to the compound of the general formula (I)" such as those "disclosed in JP 264692/1998" (see col. 33, lines 15-19) ("first dopant"). A patent family equivalent of JP 264692/1998 is Tang et al. (US 4,769,292), which teaches fluorescent coumarin dyes as dopants (see col. 11, line 31 and following). It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to have selected the coumarin dye as an additional luminescent component for the light emitting layer, because Nakaya et al. discloses dyes such as those taught in JP 264692/1998 are suitable and Tang et al. teaches I the U.S. patent equivalent of JP 264692/1998 that coumarin dyes are suitable dopants. A *prima facie* case for combining the host, first dopant, and second dopant has been established and since each of the three materials are the same as applicant's materials, the emission properties of claims 1 and 3 are considered to be inherent. With regard to the dopant amounts, the Nakaya et al. formula (I) compound is used in an amount of preferably 0.01-20% weight (see col. 33, lines 38-39). The secondary reference teaches the coumarin dye dopants are incorporated into light emitting layers in amounts within the ranges of claims 4-6 (see Tables, col. 35). In addition, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to have included the "additional luminescent component" ("first dopant") in a similar amount as the formula (I) compound ("second dopant"), because one would expect the additional luminescent component to be

similarly incorporated into the device and to perform a similar function as the specifically mention formula (I) luminescent component.

It is believed that the amended claim 1 clearly distinguishes over the cited art. The references employ some standard boilerplate that suggests the possibility of two or more emitting dopants. They do not provide any reason to include a second dopant of the type claimed herein that does not emit. There is no suggestion in the art of the stabilizing effects achieved by dopant 2 of the claims.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, the Examiner is respectfully requested to rejoin the non-elected species, withdraw the outstanding rejection, and pass the subject application to Allowance.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.